

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1018

Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1945

REGULATIONS ON USE OF TIN FOR ALL CANNED FOOD PACKS ARE COVERED UNDER REVISED WPB ORDER M-81

New Order Increases Tin for Canned Baby Foods, Leafy Greens, Beets and Carrots

Major changes in Conservation Order M-81, issued January 1, by the War Production Board (see INFORMATION LETTER 1017, page 8471), include a reduction in tin for can ends for the civilian pack of peaches and a number of changes in the packing quotas for other canned fruit items. Peaches, under a previous amendment, were permitted 1.50 ends, while .50 ends were specified for fruit cocktail and pears. Under the new order, the civilian pack of all three products is restricted to .50 ends, with provisions for use of 1.50 ends for meeting set-aside requirements of WFO 22. Restrictions on tin for use in packing mixed fruits remain unchanged from the previously revised M-81.

Packing quotas for all canned fruits are unchanged except lemon juice, olives, and fresh Italian prunes. The quota for lemon juice is increased from 50 to 100 per cent of 1941; olives from 25 to 75 per cent of 1941-42; and fresh Italian prunes from 100 per cent of 1943 to unlimited tin. Only change in can sizes is for olives which may now be packed in No. 2½ as well as No. 10 cans.

Corn and peas are the only items in the list of vegetables or vegetable products for which changes are made in the can material specifications. In both instances, the change consists of replacing bonderized ends with .50 electrolytic ends.

Under the amended order, the following canned vegetable items are permitted unlimited tin: Beets, carrots, okra, tomatoes and okra, green leafy vegetables (including spinach), tomato catsup, tomato paste and tomato pulp. A former M-81 order limited these products to a percentage quota.

The packing quotas of the following items are changed: Dried beans, changed from 50 per cent by weight to 45 per cent of 1941 area tinplate; mushrooms, from 50 to 80 per cent of 1941-42; pumpkin and squash, from 100 per cent of 1943 to 100 per cent of 1941; sauerkraut, from the WFO 22 restriction to 55 per cent of 1941-42; sweet

potatoes, including yams, from 150 per cent of 1943 to 100 per cent of 1941; pimientos and sweet peppers, from 50 per cent of 1942 to 75 per cent of 1941. Tomato sauce when packed from fresh tomatoes now has an unlimited packing quota, while if made from tomato paste, pulp or puree its quota is 125 per cent of 1942.

A few minor changes have been made in the can material specifications for canned herring and pilchards. Packing quotas and can sizes for canned fish and shellfish remain unchanged under the revised order.

The packing quotas of condensed and evaporated milk are now unlimited.

M-81 Sent to All Canners

The National Canners Association is enclosing a copy of Conservation Order M-81 along with INFORMATION LETTER 1018 and sending them to all canners as a part of the Association's service to the industry as a whole, in furtherance of the war effort.

Current information in regard to all government orders and policies affecting canners' operations is furnished to members of the Association currently throughout the year by means of the weekly INFORMATION LETTER.

For condensed milk the container now specified is entirely of .75 pound electrolytic plate and for evaporated milk and liquid modifications the date for conversion from 1.25 pound plate to .75 pound electrolytic has been changed to March 31, 1945. This extension of time also applies to milk formulas listed under baby foods in the schedule of miscellaneous food products.

In the schedule of canned meats, meat products and poultry, the group of miscellaneous meat products, which now includes tongue and brains, the quota is changed from 100 per cent of 1942 to 100 per cent of 1944. Can sizes of Vienna sausage, frankfurters, pork sausage now include 9-ounce, 12-ounce,

(Concluded on page 8476)

WPB Explains Can Sizes Used in New Order M-81

The Association has been advised by Glenn E. Knaub, the Administrator of the Food Section of Conservation Order M-81, that a great many canners are being confused by the can sizes listed for the various food items in the amended order which was issued January 1, 1945.

For example, for any product for which only one can size is designated, the packer may use any can larger than that size, under this order. As an instance, Mr. Knaub pointed out that in the case of "Pumpkin and Squash" the order lists only one size can—a No. 2½ can. This means that a packer may use any can larger than a No. 2½ can. For "Tomato pulp or puree," the order shows a No. 1 Picnic can, only. A packer of this product may use any can larger than the No. 1 Picnic, including the 5-gallon square can. In all such cases the order specifies the minimum size can that may be used.

It is suggested that canners refer to the head note of Schedule A under "Column 3. Can sizes" which states—"that any person may use for packing any listed product a can which is larger than the largest listed size for packing that product."

As a word of caution, canners are urged to carefully read pages 1, 2 and 3 of the amended order to thoroughly familiarize themselves with all of its provisions.

OPA Urges Canners to Follow Instructions to Avoid Delays

Officials of the Office of Price Administration have advised the National Canners Association of the more common mistakes being made in canners' applications for maximum prices under Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of Food Products Regulation 1. The following list of general instructions will aid canners in avoiding delays in obtaining approval of maximum prices:

1. Be sure to state whether or not sales of the specific item being priced were made during the base period and

how collings were determined in both 1942 and 1943.

2. The grades and can sizes being priced should be stated. In pricing tomato puree, the specific gravity also should be given and in the case of cat-sup the per cent solids should be included.

3. In figuring maximum prices under elective pricing, the comparable item should be one priced under Supplement 7. Commodities priced under any other supplement cannot be used as the most closely comparable item.

4. In figuring raw product costs on tomato products, canners should state the price being used. In the case of tomato juice, the price used should not exceed the War Food Administration's 1944 support price. The raw material cost for other tomato products should not exceed the 1943 CCC resale price.

REVISED ORDER M-81

(Concluded from page 8475)

16-ounce and No. 10, in addition to the 4-ounce size previously listed.

Under miscellaneous food products, baby foods and milk formulas now have unlimited packing quotas, as well as grape juice, grape pulp, citrus pulp and citrus peel. Hominy and cod fish cakes are added to the list of miscellaneous foods, both with a packing quota of 50 percent of 1941 and a can size designation of No. 2 for hominy and 10-ounce for codfish cakes. Both items are permitted 2.5 tin for bodies and blackplate for ends.

Fertilizers for Asparagus

The Washington Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman states in its annual report (Bulletin 435) that ammonium sulphate applied annually to asparagus beds (heavily manured before planting) at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre for five consecutive years resulted in an average yield increase of 0.51 tons per acre over plots receiving no treatment. The 1943 average yield of asparagus receiving this fertilizer treatment was 3.52 tons per acre.

Improved Canning Pea Created

An improved, early-maturing variety of sweet canning pea has been released to the seed and canning trades by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. This variety, named the Early Badger, was bred at the Peninsular branch station near Sturgeon Bay and is discussed in the Station's last annual report (Bulletin 463).

Alone among early sweet canning peas, Early Badger has the desirable "determinate" growth habit. This means the vines are stocky and do not lodge as readily as those of most early varieties, and that the peas mature evenly. The net effect is to hold down harvesting losses.

Early Badger matures about the same time as Wisconsin Early Sweet but is a better yielder, equaling Perfection in this respect. Trials show it is fully resistant to *Fusarium* wilt disease, that it tolerates heat and drought quite well, and that it has excellent canning quality.

The new variety produces wrinkled seed peas of a cream and light green color, medium in size or slightly larger than Perfection. It will meet about the same market requirements as Perfection, and should be a desirable pea to can as "ungraded sweet."

The parent stock used in developing Early Badger were the well-known Perfection, Horsford, and Nott's Excelsior varieties.

Effective Treatment for Corn Borer is Found in "Ryanex"

Science has found a new weapon in its fight on the European corn borer. The new insecticide, which may be used either as a dust or as a spray, is called "Ryanex" and is derived from a tropical plant known as "*Ryania speciosa*." Reports on field tests made in New Jersey and eastern New York show highly satisfactory results.

In preliminary trials against the corn borer in New Jersey in 1943, Ryanex was considered the most effective insecticide tested up to that time, even surpassing rotenone, nicotine, and other materials commonly used against the corn borer. Commenting on the results in New York State, Dr. L. A. Carruth, entomologist at the Experiment Station here, says, "In preliminary tests in New York in 1943, Ryanex produced a degree of borer control that was outstandingly better than that in nearby plots treated with other insecticides."

More extended tests in 1944 in both States against both generations of the corn borer showed that a 50 per cent Ryanex-dust was more effective than previously used dusts containing nicotine and rotenone, except in one New York test where the degree of control was essentially the same as that produced by the latter materials. Spray tests in New York indicated that Ryanex gave as good or better control than sprays containing rotenone.

"Ryanex was essentially equal in effectiveness to DDT under 1944 condi-

tions," says Doctor Carruth. "Fifty per cent Ryanex dust applied to commercial plantings with power dusting equipment and with smaller dusters provided an excellent degree of practical control in New Jersey tests and in preliminary trials in New York. Fifty per cent Ryanex dust will cost about the same as 1 per cent rotenone dust and is expected to be available in limited amounts in 1945."

Results of Growing Cannery Spinach in Western Washington

Many attempts have been made to grow cannery spinach on western Washington soils that are on the border line for the production of this crop insofar as the pH value of the soil is concerned, according to the latest report (Bulletin 435) of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman. Although the logical procedure in soil management in such cases would be the use of lime to correct the acid condition, liming is sometimes impractical. The crop that is to be grown on a certain area is often not determined until the planting season is at hand.

Preliminary trials in western Washington have shown that close placement of the fertilizer will result in fair yields of spinach grown on soils that are on the acid border line (pH 5.5).

Fungicide treated (Semesan) Giant Nobel spinach seed was planted in 16-inch rows at the rate of 12 pounds per acre on May 4th. The soil (Puget clay loam) had a pH value ranging from 5.3 to 5.6. The fertilizer, 400 pounds per acre of 10-20-20, was placed in 13 positions in relation to the seed. The spinach was harvested June 25th with a commercial spinach harvester.

The highest yields were obtained from placement of the fertilizer directly under the seed, and the poorest from placement directly with the seed. When the fertilizer was placed directly under the seed, placement 3 inches to 4 inches deep was superior to shallow (1" or 2") directly under the seed. Placement one inch under the seed is not suggested since injury to stand may result under certain soil conditions.

Crop Insurance and Farm Labor

President Roosevelt has signed the Federal Crop Insurance Act, and the First Supplemental Deficiency Appropriation Act which extends for another year the agricultural farm labor program. (See INFORMATION LETTERS 1015 and 1016, pages 8461, 8462, and 8465.)

Hormone Treatments for Seeds Show No Advantageous Results

Various advertisements and articles make claims for the advantages of hormone seed treatments and use on transplants, the latest annual report of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station states. It seemed desirable, the report said, to test some of these to gain first-hand information as to their growth in order to answer inquiries of interested people.

All of the commercial preparations for seeds were in dust form, being made up of hormones and, in some instances, vitamin B, mixed with talc powder. Some of the preparations for transplants were in tablet form, to be dissolved in water before treating the roots.

Commercial preparations tested were "Seed-Aid," "Rootone," Thompson's "Pre-plant," Thompson's "Ree-root," "Transplantone." The last two were chiefly for treating transplanted seedlings. Along with these there were tested untreated seeds and seedlings for control, and seeds treated with dilute solutions of pure compounds such as naphthalene acetamide and levulinic acid.

The seeds tested were: Kidney beans, lettuce, Swiss chard, radish, nasturtium, and potato seed tubers. Tomato seedlings were treated with one preparation in comparison to controls treated with an ordinary starter solution made by dissolving commercial fertilizer in water.

Results showed no advantage for any treatment. In one or two instances early growth was stimulated, especially with low concentrations of naphthalene acetamide, but the other plants subsequently caught up to them. The plants treated with starter solution outgrew those treated with "Transplantone."

Fertilizer on Tomatoes Pays

Tomatoes need a lot of fertilizer, even on land that already is quite fertile, according to 1943 trials at Hales Corners, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, the annual report (Bulletin 463) of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station states.

On the basis of the 1943 cannery price, the best treatment increased yields enough to net \$244 extra to the acre above fertilizer cost, compared with unfertilized tomatoes, the report shows.

Most profitable of the fertilizer programs tested was a broadcast application of 500 lbs. 6-6-20 to the acre plus 500 lbs. 3-12-12 at the side of the row.

At a fertilizer cost of \$20.80 to the acre, this treatment increased yields by 60 per cent.

These results were secured on a Miami silt loam soil which contains medium to high amounts of phosphorus, a fair amount of potassium, plenty of boron, and has a reaction ranging from just below neutral to slightly alkaline.

The variety of tomatoes grown was a rather late one named J. T. D. It is possible that an earlier variety would have paid off even better on fertilizer, since about one-third of this crop was caught by frost before it ripened.

Rutgers Tomato Stocks

A stock of the seed of the Rutgers tomato, developed at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in response to the need for a superior fruit, is being carefully maintained in a program starting with single-plant fruit selection on the Station's vegetable research farm and extending to the certification of its progeny in commercially-grown fields in the State by the State Department of Agriculture. The value of this service to New Jersey agriculture may be appreciated when it is realized that since 1934, when the Rutgers variety was released, the acreage has steadily increased until at present this variety is grown on an estimated 75 per cent of New Jersey's tomato acreage and in more than 50 per cent of the entire tomato acreage from Texas east, according to the last annual report of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Anthrachnose of Tomatoes

Experiments indicate that a spray program using some of the newer fungicides, notably Fermate and certain finely divided neutral copper compounds, may give a very satisfactory control of anthracnose of canhouse tomatoes, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station states in its latest annual report. This disease causes greater loss to canhouse tomatoes than any other, and has heretofore failed to respond to tomato spray programs. Its control seems to be in sight, the Station says.

Sweet Potato Storage Methods

Recent experiments have shown that it is possible to reduce considerably the loss of sweet potatoes in storage by the proper control of air temperature and humidity, particularly during the first ten days of the storage period, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick states in its latest annual report.

At temperatures of 80 degrees F. and at a relative humidity of 82 per cent during the curing period, the loss by shrinkage was found to be 17 per cent over a six-month period as compared with a 22 per cent loss when the temperature was held at 70 degrees F., and a 27 per cent loss when held at 60 degrees F. during the first week in storage. The advantages of the higher temperatures and humidity over common storage conditions were found to be particularly marked with bruised potatoes, which produce a new corky water-loss-resisting skin much more rapidly at the higher than at the lower temperatures and humidity.

Lima Bean Variety Tests

Average lima bean variety yields obtained in 1943, according to tests conducted by the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station at Pullman, were as follows: Fordhook, 3,013 pounds with 9.8 per cent whites; Henderson, 2,409 pounds with 31.4 per cent whites; Cangreen, 2,070 pounds with 13.5 per cent mature beans; and Clark's Bush, 2,201 pounds with 8.2 per cent mature beans.

WFA to Buy Canned Potatoes

The War Food Administration has announced that it plans to purchase approximately 125,000 cases (6/10's) canned whole white potatoes. The WFA prefers only size "B" Northern or Western grown potatoes. Offers may be submitted on the basis of any or all of the following quantities: 50,000 cases, 75,000 cases or 125,000 cases.

Offers must be submitted to the Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 5 p. m., EWT, January 15.

Cherry Fruitfly Cryolite Spray

Cryolite was found to be more effective in the control of cherry fruitfly than previously recommended lead arsenate, the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station states in its latest annual report. Spray experiments conducted in the Lake Erie area gave these materials preliminary ratings in order of efficiency: (1) cryolite at 3 pounds per 100 gallons of spray; (2) micronized phenothiazine at 3 pounds; (3) tartar emetic at 1 pound; (4) basic copper arsenate at 3 pounds; (5) lead arsenate at 3 pounds plus sugar at 5 pounds; (6) lead arsenate at 3 pounds plus nicotine sulfate at 2/3 pint; and (7) lead arsenate at 3 pounds.

Supreme Court Rules Wage and Hour Act Covers Piece Workers

On January 2, 1945, the Supreme Court decided that the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 required employers to pay the minimum rates and observe the maximum hours for piece workers as well as employees working on an hourly rate. (*United States of America v. Herman Rosenkasser*.) The employer in this case was a garment manufacturer charged with violation of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour Act. He contended that the Act did not apply to employees compensated on piece rates.

The Court overruled this contention on two grounds. The Court first declared that there is nothing in the policy or the legislative history of the Act offering any basis for excluding piece workers from the benefits of the statute. The Court pointed out that at the time of enactment of the Wage and Hour Act large percentages of employees in the United States were employed on a piece rate basis. The Court said:

"Piece rate and incentive systems were widely prevalent in the United States at the time of the passage of this Act and we cannot assume that Congress meant to discriminate against the many workers compensated under such systems. Certainly the evils which the

Act sought to eliminate permit of no distinction or discrimination based upon the method of employee compensation and none is evident from the legislative history."

The Court then pointed out that the "plain words" of the Act clearly require every employer to pay each of his employees not less than the specified minimum rates, nor employ any of his employees for longer than certain hours in a week without overtime payments.

The Court commented that the statutory references to rates of pay per hour do not exclude piece workers but were based on the need to set simple standards. The Court said that Congress had stated these standards merely in terms of hours and hourly rates, but did not place "other measures of work and compensation . . . outside the reach of the Act." If this were not true, "wholesale evasion" of the Act would be possible.

The case arose in California in a criminal proceeding brought by the Government for violation of the Wage and Hour Act. The Federal District Court sustained the employer's contention that the Act did not apply to piece workers and the Government appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

Carrier, Vinton, Iowa; secretary and treasurer, Roy Chard, Audubon, Iowa.

Maine Cannery Association—President, Clinton W. Davis, Portland; vice-president, Karl K. Soule, Portland; secretary and treasurer, F. Webster Browne, Brunswick.

Texas Cannery Association—President, A. L. Cramer, Elsa; vice-president, R. C. Hausinger, Mission; treasurer, Lorne Hamme, Weslaco; secretary, J. Overby Smith, Weslaco.

State Convention Dates

Georgia Cannery Association—January 17 and 18, 1945, Hotel DeSoto, Savannah, Ga.

Ozark Cannery Association—February 15 and 16, 1945, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo. (Changed from December 8, 1944.)

Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association—February 19 and 20, 1945, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

Utah Cannery Association—January 10 (Business Meeting), Ogden, Utah.

Virginia Cannery Association—February 27 and 28, Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Va.

Tomato Juice Pack for 1944

The canned tomato juice pack in 1944 amounted to 26,487,392 actual cases, compared with 19,251,559 actual cases in 1943, according to the figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. On the basis of 24 No. 2 cans to a case, the canned tomato juice pack totaled 30,809,202 cases for 1944 and 22,848,901 for 1943.

The pack report summarizes reports of canners who packed tomato juice in 1944. The report includes tomato juice and tomato cocktail. The following table presents the pack by can sizes for the past two years:

Can name	Cans per case	1943 Cases	1944 Cases
8Z Tall (incl. 6 Z Short).....	48	2,435
No. 1 Pienie.....	48	2,526
No. 211 Cyl.....	48	411,525	3,173
No. 300 (incl. all 300 cans from 467 to 412).....	48	60,143	146,827
No. 1 Tall.....	48	68,580	14,865
No. 303 Cyl.....	24	67,736	172,702
No. 2.....	24	6,292,997	10,954,281
No. 2 Cyl. (incl. all 307 cans from 505 to 513).....	24	584,432	167,499
No. 3 Cyl. (incl. 404 cans from 615 to 708).....	12	6,623,561	8,597,199
No. 10.....	6	4,557,813	3,904,301
Miscellaneous.....	..	143,130	118,485
Glass.....	..	436,951	408,060
Total.....	..	19,251,559	26,487,392
Total (basis 24/2's)	..	22,848,901	30,809,202

Canned Milk Statistics

The production of evaporated milk (case goods) in November was estimated at 210,850,000 pounds, 37 per cent larger than that of the same month last year, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While not establishing a new record high for November, the production was the second largest for that month in the 26 years for which data are available. The November high record of 259,768,000 pounds was established in 1941 when the evaporated milk industry was making every effort to meet the unprecedented requirements of the United Nations under the newly established Lend-lease program.

Estimated production of canned evaporated milk during the first 11 months of 1944 is 3,206,866,000 pounds, 11 per cent larger than the production of the corresponding 11 months in 1943, and exceeding the total production for the full year of 1943 by 154,458,000 pounds or 5 per cent.

The production of canned condensed milk in November is estimated at 8,811,000 pounds, an increase of 5 per cent over the November production of last year, and the largest November production since 1929. Production for

the first 11 months of 1944 is estimated at 125,174,000 pounds, an increase of 14 per cent over the production of the same months of 1943, and 6 per cent larger than the production of the entire year of 1943.

Stocks of canned evaporated milk held by manufacturers on November 30, 1944, totaled 190,465,000 pounds, a decrease of 8,130,000 pounds, or 4 per cent, from the stocks of November 30 last year, and 21 per cent below the 5-year (1938-42) November 30 average. Manufacturers' stocks dropped 64,256,000 pounds during November, about the same drop on a percentage basis as that which occurred during the same period last year. Manufacturers' stocks of canned condensed milk on November 30 totaled 7,125,000 pounds, an increase of 86,000 pounds or 1 per cent over the November 30 stocks of last year.

State Association Officers

The following were reelected officers of the Iowa-Nebraska, Maine, and Texas Cannery Associations at their annual meetings:

Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association—President, Guy E. Pollock, Marshalltown, Iowa; vice-president, Garth E.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

M-81
JAN. 1, 1945
[As Amended]

PART 3270—CONTAINERS

[Conservation Order M-81 as Amended
Jan. 1, 1945]

CANS

Section 3270.31 Conservation Order M-81 is hereby amended to read as follows:

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of materials entering into the manufacture of cans for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense.

§ 3270.31 Conservation Order M-81—

(a) *What this order does.* This order places limitations upon cans made of tinplate or terneplate. With minor exceptions (see paragraphs (e), (g-1) and (g-2)), cans not made of tinplate or terneplate, but made only of blackplate, or of any kind of waste, are no longer restricted by this order. This order lists in Schedule A the only products which may be packed in tinplate or terneplate cans except that, under certain limitations, unlisted products may be packed in cans where only the soldered parts are made of tinplate or waste-waste.

(b) *Definitions.* Wherever used in this order:

(1) "Can" means any unused container made in whole or in part of tinplate or terneplate, 29 gauge or lighter, and any container closure or fitting made in whole or in part of tinplate or terneplate, but does not include a closure or fitting to be used on or as a part of a glass container or fibre or steel drum (as defined in Orders L-103, L-337 and L-197). The term does not include fluid milk shipping containers as defined in Conservation Order M-200.

(2) "Metal container" means any unused container which is made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, waste, or waste-waste. The term includes all pails and drums made from blackplate, 29 gauge or lighter (except stripper drums having a capacity of 30 pounds or greater) and any container closure or fitting made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, waste, or waste-waste, but does not include a closure or fitting to be used on or as a part of a glass container or fibre or steel drum (as defined in Orders L-103, L-337 and L-197). The term does not include fluid milk shipping containers as defined in Conservation Order M-200.

(3) "Tinplate" means steel sheets coated with tin (including primes and seconds) and includes (i) electrolytic tinplate in which the tin coating is applied by electrolytic deposition, and (ii) hot dipped tinplate in which the tin coating is applied by immersion in molten tin. The term includes waste—waste but not waste.

(4) "Terneplate" means steel sheets coated with terne metal (including

primes and seconds). The term includes waste—waste but not waste. "Terne metal" means the lead-tin alloy used as the coating for terneplate but does not include lead recovered from secondary sources which contains not more than 2½ per cent residual tin. "SCMT" means special coated manufacturers' terneplate.

(5) "Blackplate" means steel sheets other than tinplate or terneplate 29 gauge or lighter. The term includes "blackplate rejects," and chemically treated blackplate (CTB). The term does not include waste or waste-waste.

(6) "Waste" means scrap tinplate, terneplate and blackplate (including strips and circles) produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing metal containers, and tinplate and terneplate strips produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing tinplate and terneplate. The term shall also include tinplate or terneplate parts recovered from used cans.

(7) "Waste-waste" means hot dipped or electrolytic tin-coated steel sheets or steel sheets coated with terne metal which have been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such sheets from sale as primes or seconds.

(8) "Packer" means any person who uses cans for commercially packing any product.

(9) "Packing quota" means, as specified in Schedule A, either the quantity, by area measurement, of tinplate and terneplate which a packer may use for packing a particular product during any calendar year or seasonal year, or the total tonnage of a particular product which a packer may pack in tinplate or terneplate cans in any calendar year.

Unrestricted Metal Containers

(c) *Metal containers made of blackplate and waste.* Except with respect to graphs (e), (g-1) and (g-2) below, metal containers not made of tinplate or terneplate, but made only of blackplate or waste are not restricted by this order.

Cans for Unlisted Products

(d) *0.25 or less electrolytic tinplate and waste-waste for soldered parts of cans.* For packing non-food products not listed in Schedule A, cans not made of any terneplate and of which only the soldered parts are made of 0.25 or less electrolytic tinplate, or tinplate waste-waste may be used by a packer without restriction as to size. However, the total area of tinplate so used for each unlisted non-food product during each calendar year must not exceed the total area of tinplate and terneplate used by the packer in the soldered parts of cans to pack the same product in 1941. Also, during the first six months of each calendar year, no packer may accept, in order to pack any unlisted non-food product, more cans than 50 percent of his annual quota to pack such product.

This paragraph does not permit cans to be used for packing foods for animals and pets.

Manufacturing Preferences

(e) *Manufacturing preferences to certain orders for metal containers.* In conformance with Priorities Regulations 1 and 3, each manufacturer must accept and treat the following classes of un-rated orders as if they were rated AA-5: (1) Orders for cans to pack the products listed in Schedule A except the products listed as "Non-food Products"; (2) Orders for metal containers to be delivered, packed or empty, to the agencies or persons listed in paragraph (i) below; (3) Orders for metal containers to pack drugs, medicinals and biologicals.

General Restrictions

(f) *General restrictions on manufacture, sale and delivery.* No person shall manufacture, sell or deliver any metal containers which he knows, or has reason to believe, will be accepted or used in violation of any provision of this order.

(g) *General restrictions on use of cans.* No person may use a can for any purpose other than for packing the products listed in Schedule A in accordance with the packing quota, size and material limitations set forth in that Schedule. The only exceptions to this rule are set forth in paragraph (d) with respect to packing unlisted non-food products in cans having only their soldered parts made of tinplate, paragraph (j) with respect to small users, paragraph (k) with respect to cans to pack products not to be sold and paragraph (l) with respect to packing unlisted products for certain agencies and persons. Jobbers and retailers shall not be subject to the quota restrictions of this order, but they must receive and sell cans only in conformity with the other provision of this order.

(g-1) *Prohibition against use of metal containers for animal food.* No person shall use any metal container for packing any food which is not intended and suitable for human consumption. The use of metal containers for animal and pet food is not permitted.

(g-2) *Prohibition against manufacture of metal containers for motor oil and anti-freeze in certain areas.* Metal containers for packaging motor oil or anti-freeze are not permitted to be manufactured in Labor Areas classified by the War Manpower Commission as being in Group I. This restriction shall not apply to the manufacture of metal containers for packaging these products for delivery to the agencies or persons listed in paragraph (i).

(h) *Prohibitions against repacking.* No product packed in a can shall be repacked for sale in a can or any other type of container by the same or different person in the same or different form except to the extent specifically permitted in Schedule A.

(i) *Certificate.* No person shall manufacture, sell or deliver any cans unless

he has received from the purchaser a certificate signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation 7. This certificate shall be in substantially the following form and, once filed by a purchaser with a supplier, covers all future deliveries from the supplier to that purchaser.

The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties for misrepresentation, that he is familiar with Order M-81 of the War Production Board, and that all purchases from you of items regulated by that order, and the use of the same by the undersigned, will be in compliance with the order.

If a certificate in substantially the above form has been received from a purchaser before January 1, 1945, no additional certificate is required from the purchaser. This paragraph shall not apply to sales to retailers who buy for resale or persons who purchase from such retailers.

Exceptions

(j) *Exception for small users.* Nothing in this order shall prohibit any person whose total use of cans during a calendar year requires less than 250 base boxes of tin plate and terneplate from purchasing, accepting delivery of or using cans during that calendar year without any limitation as to packing quota. However, if he uses the cans to pack a product listed in Schedule A, he must conform to the provisions of the Schedule relative to can sizes and can materials. If he uses the cans to pack any unlisted non-food product, he may use (without restriction as to can size) tinplate or tinplate waste-waste for the soldered parts of the cans only, and any tinplate so used must have a coating not greater than 0.25 per base box. No terneplate may be used in cans to pack the unlisted non-food products.

(k) *Exception for products not to be sold.* The provisions of this order shall not apply to the manufacture, purchase, acceptance of delivery or use of cans (other than for samples distributed for the purpose of advertising or promoting the sale of a product) for packing any product which is not to be sold in the same or different form.

(l) *Military exception to packing unlisted products in cans.* The manufacture, purchase, acceptance of delivery and use of cans for packing any products not listed in Schedule A shall be permitted (without any quota, size or material restrictions) when such cans are to be delivered either packed or empty to the Army, Navy, Veterans Administration, any agency procuring for delivery pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 11, 1941 entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act) and Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration of the United States (including persons operating vessels for such Commission or Administration for use thereon, and other persons who have been assigned a preference rating for cans on Form WPB-646 (formerly PD-300)).

Miscellaneous

(m) *Applications for quotas.* Any packer who does not have a quota for using cans to pack a product listed in Schedule A or who does not have a quota for using cans to pack an unlisted non-food product to the extent permitted in paragraph (d) and who wants to have a quota established for him, may apply for a quota by filing a letter with the Containers Division, War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81. This letter should state what products he wants to pack and what facilities he has for this purpose. A quota will be assigned to him on an equitable basis in view of the quotas of other packers in the industry.

(n) *Appeals.* Appeals from this order shall be filed by addressing a letter to the Containers Division, War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81. The letter of appeal need not follow any particular form. It should state informally, but completely, the particular provision appealed from, the precise relief desired, the reasons why denial of the appeal would result in undue and excessive hardship, and such other statistical and narrative information as may be pertinent.

(o) *Reports.* All metal container manufacturers shall file a monthly report on Form WPB-2707 in accordance with the instructions in that form. This reporting requirement has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942. All persons affected by this order shall execute and file with the War Production Board such other forms and questionnaires as said Board shall, from time to time request, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

(p) *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: Containers Division, War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81.

(q) *Violations.* Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order or who, in connection with this order willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further delivery of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Issued this 1st day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE A

Column 1. *Listed products.* Listed in this column are the only products, except as provided in paragraphs (d), (j), (k) and (l) of the order, which may be packed in cans. Cans may be used to pack the listed products only if the products are packed in these cans

in the form described in this column. Where repacking of listed products is permitted, specific treatment of the cut cans is required in some cases. Cans containing the listed food products for use on vessels under the direction of the War Shipping Administration may not be sold unless authorization to acquire the cans has been obtained on Form WPB-646 (formerly PD-300). Wherever the term, "WFO-22", appears in the Schedule, that refers to the order of the War Food Administration.

Column 2. *Packing quotas.* This column indicates the permitted packing quotas for the respective listed products. The quotas for the respective products are not interchangeable. Where, as in many cases, the word "Unlimited" appears in the column opposite a particular product in Column 1, that means that a packer (including a packer who has just begun business) may use the specified cans in an unlimited quantity to pack that particular product. Where, as in a few cases, the word "None" appears in the column, that means that no cans may be used for packing the particular product in column 1 to which the word is set opposite, except for those specified agencies or persons where the amount of cans which may be used is unlimited.

An example of the usual manner in which the permitted packing quota is specified is "75%, 1941". This means that the packer's packing quota for the particular product for any calendar year is 75% of the quantity, by area measurement, of tinplate and terneplate used by him for packing the particular product during the calendar year 1941. The packing quota is sometimes specified in terms of a seasonal year rather than a calendar year. For example, where "75%, 1942-1943" is specified, that means that the packer's packing quota for the particular product for any seasonal year is 75% of the quantity, by area measurement, of tinplate and terneplate used by him for packing the particular product during the seasonal year of 1942-1943. In several cases, the packing quota is not specified in terms of area measurement of tinplate and terneplate, but in terms of the total tonnage of that product packed during a previous year in cans, in cans and glass or in all types of containers.

With respect to those products classified below as "Meat, meat products and poultry", "Miscellaneous food products" and "Non-food Products", cans used for packing such products for the agencies and persons listed in paragraph (1) shall be exempt from the specified quotas, and, when determining the quota for packing such products, all containers packed during the specified base period for these agencies and persons shall be excluded. With respect to all other listed products, cans for these agencies and persons are included in the packing quota, and, when determining the quota for packing such products, cans (also other types of containers, where specified) packed during the specified base period for these agencies and persons shall be included.

Column 3. *Can sizes.* This column indicates the permitted sizes of cans, except that any person may use for packing any listed product a can which is larger than the largest listed size for packing that product. The size restrictions in this column also apply to cans to pack the listed products which are delivered to the agencies and persons listed in paragraph (1). Wherever the can size is specified by weight, the weight referred to shall be net weight of the contents of the can. Other can sizes are described in the terminology common to the industry such as "cylinder", "picnic", "oval", "drawn", "tall", "2", "10", "82", etc.

Columns 4 and 5. Can Materials. These columns specify the materials permitted for the bodies and ends of the cans for each of the listed products. Any person may also use for packing a listed product cans with a tin coating lighter than that specified for that product. The material restrictions in this

column also apply to cans to pack the listed products which are delivered to the agencies and persons specified in paragraph (1). When tinplate is specified, the coating indicated represents the maximum weight of tin coating per single base box. Menders arising in the production of electrolytic tinplate,

which have been hot dipped with a maximum tin coating of 1.25 pounds per base box, may be used wherever 0.50 or heavier tinplate is specified in this column. When a scored can is used to pack any of the meat products listed in this Schedule, 1.25 tinplate may be used for the body of the can.

Product (1)	Packing quota (2)	Can sizes (3)	Can materials	
			Body (4)	Ends (5)
Fruit and fruit products				
1. Apples, including crabapples. Whole apples not to be packed.	100% 1942-43	10	1.50 tin	0.50 tin.
2. Apple sauce, including sauce from crabapples.	100% 1942-43	2, 10	1.50 tin	0.50 tin.
3. Apricots, halves, pulp and puree. Whole fresh apricots may be packed only when fully ripe and not less than 10 or more than 18 to the pound. (See note after Item 22).	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50 tin	1.50 tin.
4. Berries when packed as berries.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.50 tin	1.50 tin.
5. Cherries.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.50 tin	1.50 tin.
6. Cranberries, including cranberry sauce.	100% of 1942 tonnage packed in cans and glass.	300	1.50 tin	1.50 tin.
7. Figs, Kadots.	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50 tin	0.50 tin.
8. Frozen fruits and vegetables.	50% of 1943 frozen tonnage packed in all containers.	30 lb. or larger cans (not more than one-half may be packed in 30 lb. cans).	0.50 tin	0.50 tin.
9. Fruit cocktail, consisting of any combination of fruits listed in this Schedule and grapes, provided that the combination, by drained weight, shall consist of not less than 50% peaches and pears, and may not exceed 10% grapes. Pineapple may be used to the extent of 10% of the fruit cocktail.	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50 tin	0.50 tin (1.50 tin may be used for filling WFO-22 set-aside in any calendar year to extent of 65% of average area of tin plate used for packing this product in calendar years 1943 and 1944).
10. Mixed fruits, consisting of any combination of fruits listed in this Schedule (with or without grapes), provided the combination by drained weight shall consist of not less than 55% nor more than 65% diced peaches, and not less than 35% nor more than 45% diced pears; or a combination of not less than 55% nor more than 65% diced peaches and not less than 35% nor more than 45% diced pears with not less than 6% nor more than 10% grapes. Such peaches or pears shall be peeled, pitted, or cored, and diced to a size such that no more than 20% of the units will pass through a ¼" standard sieve, and no more than 20% of the units will have a greater edge dimension than ¾", and so as to leave not more than 1 square inch of peel per pound of product on a drained weight basis. Not more than 10% of the grapes shall be cracked or crushed or have attached cap stems. No fruit may be packed under this item until the packer has packed and set aside his full quota for that fruit as established pursuant to WFO-22 and orders supplementary thereto.	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50 tin	0.50 tin.
11. Grapefruit segments.	Unlimited	2	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
12. Grapefruit juice.	Unlimited	2, 3 Cyl, 10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
13. Orange juice.	Unlimited	2, 3 Cyl, 10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
14. Orange-grapefruit juice blended (50% orange-50% grapefruit).	Unlimited	2, 3 Cyl, 10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
15. Lemon juice.	100% 1941	6 X, 62 Tall, 2, 10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
16. Olives, ripe or green ripe.	75% 1941-42	2½, 10	1.50 tin	1.50 tin.
17. Peaches, halves, slices, cubes, pulp and puree. (See note after Item 22).	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50 tin	0.50 tin (1.50 tin may be used for filling WFO 22 set-aside in any calendar year to extent of 65% of average area of tinplate used in ends of cans for packing this product in calendar years 1943 and 1944).
18. Pears, halves, slices or cubes.	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50 tin	0.50 tin (1.50 tin may be used for filling WFO 22 set-aside in any calendar year to extent of 90% of average area of tinplate used in ends of cans for packing this product in calendar years 1943 and 1944).
19. Pineapple, slices, chunks, crushed or tidbits. Spears not to be packed. (See note after Item 22.)	Unlimited	2, 2½, 3 Cyl, 10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
20. Pineapple juice.	Unlimited	2, 3 Cyl, 10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
21. Plums.	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50 tin	1.50 tin.
22. Prunes, fresh Italian.	Unlimited	2½, 10	1.50 tin	1.50 tin.
NOTE: When required for the packing of other products, pineapple may be repacked from No. 10 cans or larger. Apricots and peaches, solid pie pack, pulp and puree, may be repacked from No. 10 cans or larger. No. 10 cans cut under this provision must be properly cleaned and returned to the nearest detinning plant.				
Vegetables and vegetable products				
23. Asparagus, all-green or culturally bleached.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
24. Beans, green or wax.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25 tin	0.50 tin.
25. Fresh shelled beans (whether referred to as beans or peas), including but not limited to lima beans, black-eyed peas or beans, field peas, soy beans.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	0.50 tin	CTB.
26. Dried beans, with or without pork or tomato sauce.	45% 1941	300	0.50 tin	CTB.
27. Beets. Whole beets over 1¼" diameter not to be packed.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin.
28. Carrots. Whole carrots not to be packed.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25 tin	CTB.
29. Corn, fresh, sweet, cut, cream style or whole kernel.	Unlimited	2, 10	0.50 tin	0.50 tin.
a. If vacuum packed.				
30. Peas and carrots. Carrots not to exceed 60% of total drained weight.	Unlimited	3 vacuum (307 x 300)	0.50 tin	0.50 tin.
31. Succotash.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25 tin	CTB.
32. Mixed vegetables (except succotash, and peas and carrots) 90% of the mixture by drained weight must consist of the vegetables listed in this Schedule and celery and onions; provided, that the combination by drained weight shall not contain more than 60% of any one vegetable:				
a. Without tomatoes.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25 tin	CTB.
(1) If vacuum packed.				
b. With tomatoes.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.25 tin	0.50 tin.
(1) If vacuum packed.				
33. Mushrooms.	90% 1941-42	25, 45, 62	1.25 tin	0.50 tin.
34. Okra.	Unlimited	2, 2½, 10	1.50 tin	0.50 tin.

Product (1)	Packing quota (2)	Can sizes (3)	Can materials	
			Body (4)	Ends (5)
Vegetables and vegetable products—Continued				
35. Tomatoes and okra.....	Unlimited.....	2 2½, 10.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
36. Peas, green: a. If vacuum packed.....	Unlimited.....	2 10.....	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
37. Pumpkin and squash.....	100% 1941.....	2 vacuum (307 x 306).....	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
37a. Sauerkraut.....	50% 1941-42.....	3½, 10.....	1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
38. Sweet potatoes, including yams.....	100% 1941.....	2½, 3 vacuum (404 x 307).....	1.50 tin.....	1.50 tin.....
39. Soups: Limited to the below-listed kinds of seasonal and non-seasonal soups containing in the case of all soups except mushroom and bean, no less than the specified percentage, by weight, of dry solids from dairy products in any form, poultry or poultry products in any form, fresh, brined, or frozen meats, fish, vegetables, and other products of the kinds listed in the Schedule. Mushroom or bean soups shall contain no less than the specified percentage of salt-free solids.				
a. Seasonal soups:				
Kinds, minimum solids: Asparagus, pea, spinach, tomato 7% dry solids; mushroom 18½% salt-free solids.	Unlimited.....	1 picnic.....	1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
b. Non-seasonal soups:				
Kinds, minimum solids: Chicken, chicken gumbo, chicken noodle, gumbo errole, consomme, bouillon and chicken broth, 8% dry solids. Clam or fish chowders, turtle, 8% dry solids. Scotch broth, vegetable, vegetable-vegetarian, pepper pot, extall, mock turtle, country style chicken and corn chowder, 10% dry solids. Beef and vegetable beef, 12% dry solids. Dried bean, 20% salt-free solids.	100% 1942. Products are interchangeable.	1 picnic.....	1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
40. Green leafy vegetables.....	Unlimited.....	2 2½, 10.....	1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
41. Pimientos and sweet peppers.....	75% 1941.....	2½, 10.....	1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
42. Tomatoes.....	Unlimited.....	2 2½, 10.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
43. Tomato catsup, not less than 25% (specific gravity 1.11) by weight of total dry solids.....	Unlimited.....	2½, 3 Cyl. 10.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
44. Tomato juice, containing no other vegetable juices.....	Unlimited.....	2, 3 Cyl. 10.....	1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
45. Tomato juice, containing not more than 30% of other vegetable juices.....	Unlimited.....	2, 3 Cyl. 10.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
46. Tomato sauce (from fresh tomatoes) including spaghetti sauce, containing not less than 8.7% (specific gravity 1.037) by weight, of dry tomato solids and not less than 10.0% (specific gravity 1.042) by weight of total dry solids, salt free. In addition to salt, the contents may contain pepper, spice oils, and other flavoring ingredients. (See note after item 49.)	Unlimited.....	6Z short.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
47. Tomato sauce (from tomato paste, pulp or puree) including spaghetti sauce, containing not less than 8.7% (specific gravity 1.037) by weight of dry tomato solids and not less than 10.0% (specific gravity 1.042) by weight of total dry solids, salt free. In addition to salt, the contents may contain pepper, spice oils, and other flavoring ingredients. (See note after item 49.)	125% 1942.....	6Z short, 1 picnic.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
48. Tomato paste, from fresh tomatoes, containing not less than 25% by weight of dry tomato solids. (See note after item 49.)	Unlimited.....	6Z.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
49. Tomato pulp or puree, from fresh tomatoes, containing not less than 10.7% (specific gravity 1.045) and not more than 20% by weight of dry tomato solids. (See note after this item.)	Unlimited.....	1 picnic.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
NOTE: Tomato paste, tomato pulp or puree, and tomato sauce, may be repacked from No. 10, or from 5 gallon or larger reusable cans when required for packing other products, or for repacking in different form (other than in the form of tomato paste, or tomato pulp or puree) but none may be repacked in the same form. No. 10 cans cut under this provision must be properly cleaned and returned to the nearest detinning plant.				
Fish and shellfish				
(Processed, and in hermetically sealed cans)				
50. Clams, soft, hard or razor.....	Unlimited.....	½ flat (307 x 300.25) or (307 x 301.25), 1 picnic (311 x 400), 1 tall (301 x 411), 2 (307 x 400), 10 (603 x 700)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
51. Crabmeat.....	Unlimited.....	½ flat (307 x 301.25)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
52. Fishflakes. Dried fishflakes not to be packed.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407), 2 (307 x 409)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
53. Ground fish, containing no filler.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
54. Fish livers and fish liver oils.....	Unlimited.....	5 gal.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
55. Fish roe.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407), ¼ oval (513 x 307 x 103)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
56. Herring, Atlantic Sea, by whatever name known, including sardines.....	Unlimited.....	¼ drawn (300.5 x 404 x 014.5), ¾ drawn (304 x 308 x 165), ¾ three piece (308 x 412 x 112), 306 (300 x 407).		
Oblong or round cans:				
Packed in brine.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Packed in oil.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Oval cans:				
Packed in brine.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Packed in oil.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
57. Herring, Pacific Sea.....	Unlimited.....	1 tall (301 x 411)		
Round cans:				
Packed in brine.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Packed in oil.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
58. Herring, river including alewives.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407), 2 (307 x 409)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
59. Mackerel.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
60. Menhaden.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
61. Mullet.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
62. Mussels.....	Unlimited.....	1 picnic (311 x 400), 2 (307 x 409), 10 (603 x 700)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
63. Oysters. No. 1 picnic cans shall contain not less than 7¼ ounces of oysters by cut-out drained weight; No. 3 cans 14 ounces, and other permitted size cans shall contain a fill correspondingly proportionate to the No. 1 picnic can.	Unlimited.....	1 picnic (311 x 400), 1 tall (301 x 411), 2 (307 x 409)	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....

Product (1)	Packing quota (2)	Can sizes (3)	Can materials	
			Body (4)	Ends (5)
Fish and shellfish—Continued (Processed, and hermetically sealed cans)				
64. Pilchard, by whatever name known including sardines.....	Unlimited.....	82 short (211 x 300), 1/4 oblong (304 x 308 x 103) or (308 x 310 x 104), 300 (300 x 407), 1 oval (607 x 408 x 108).		
Round cans:				
Packed in brine.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Packed in oil.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Oval cans:				
Packed in brine.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Packed in oil.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Oblong cans:				
Packed in brine.....			1.50 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Packed in oil.....			1.50 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Packed in mustard or tomato sauce.....			1.50 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
65. Salmon.....	Unlimited.....	1/4 flat (307 x 300.35) or (307 x 301.35), 1 flat (401 x 210.5) or (401 x 211), 1 tall (301 x 411).	1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
66. Shad.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407).....	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
67. Shrimp.....	Unlimited.....	1 picnic (211 x 400), 5 (302 x 410).....	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
68. Squid.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407).....	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
69. Tuna, bonito or yellowtail.....	Unlimited.....	1/4 tuna (307 x 113), 1 tuna (401 x 305.5) 4 lb. tuna (603 x 408).....	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
70. Turtle.....	Unlimited.....	300 (300 x 407).....	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
Dairy products				
71. Condensed milk, as defined by the Federal Security Administrator.....	Unlimited.....	14 oz.....	0.75 tin.....	0.75 tin.....
72. Evaporated milk, as defined by the Federal Security Administrator.....	Unlimited.....	6 oz.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
After Mar. 31, 1945.....			0.75 tin.....	0.75 tin.....
73. Liquid modifications of milk, including only milk treated or mixed with other edible substances.....	Unlimited.....	14 1/2 oz.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Until Mar. 31, 1945.....			0.75 tin.....	0.75 tin.....
After Mar. 31, 1945.....			1.25 tin.....	0.75 tin.....
Meat, meat products and poultry				
74. Bacon.....	None.....	14 lb.....	1.25 tin.....	0.50 Btm. 1.25 Top.
75. Beef, veal, mutton and pork (including tushanka): corned, roast, or boiled, and containing not less than 85% meat by cooked weight: Cans with all seams soldered..... Cans with only side seams soldered.....	None.....	24 oz..... Any size..... Any size.....	0.50 tin..... 1.25 tin..... 0.50 tin.....	CTB..... 1.25 tin..... CTB.....
76. Meat products as follows.....	100% 1944 Products are interchangeable.			
a. Brains.....		10 1/4 oz.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
b. Meat loaf, containing not less than 90% meat, by uncooked weight, with no added water. When packed as a chopped product, meat loaf may contain not more than 10% of the following ingredients: cereal, whole milk, eggs, and seasoning. Definitions of the Meat Inspection Division of the War Food Administration shall be used.		7 oz.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
c. Meat spreads, including ham, tongue, liver, beef and sandwich spreads. When packed as a spread, the chopped product shall contain not less than 60% meat and/or meat by-products, by cooked weight, with added cereal or other products. When packed as deviled ham or deviled tongue, the product shall consist of chopped meat and/or meat by-products without added cereal or other products. Definitions of the Meat Inspection Division of the War Food Administration shall be used.		3 oz.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
d. Sausage in casings, containing no cereal or similar substance and not to exceed 10% added water, by weight, except pork sausage, which may be prepared with not to exceed 3% added water by weight: Vienna sausage, frankfurters, pork sausage.....		4 oz., 6 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz., 10.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
Sausage in oil, lard or rendered pork fat.....		5.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
e. Bulk sausage, containing not to exceed 3 1/4% cereal and not to exceed 3% added water, by weight.		24 oz.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
f. Chopped luncheon meats, consisting of chopped seasoned meat, not to exceed 3% added water, by weight.		12 oz.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
g. Potted meat, consisting of chopped meat or by-products of meat, without added cereal or similar substance, and labeled as a potted or deviled meat product.		3 1/4 oz.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
h. Tongue.....		6 oz.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
77. Whole hams.....	75% 1941.....	Any size.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
78. Corned beef hash, when packed according to War Food Administration standards.	50% 1941.....	300.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
79. Chile con carne with or without beans when packed according to War Food Administration standards.	50% 1941.....	300.....	0.50 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
80. Turkey, banded, and chicken, banded.....	50% 1941.....	6 oz.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
Miscellaneous food products				
81. Baby foods:				
a. Consisting of food products of small particle size or in liquid or semi-liquid form made from the following ingredients: fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry products, dairy products, sugar, salt, or seasoning, yeast or derivatives. Dried prunes may be included and frozen fruits and vegetables may be used. Potatoes and cereal products may be used only in combination with other permitted products, and only provided the combined potato and cereal content does not exceed 15%, by weight, of the total product.	Unlimited.....	203 BF (303 x 214).....	1.50 tin.....	1.50 tin.....
b. Milk formulas, liquid.....	Unlimited.....	14 1/2 oz.....	1.25 tin.....	1.25 tin.....
Until March 31, 1945.....			0.75 tin.....	0.75 tin.....
After March 31, 1945.....			1.25 tin.....	0.50 tin.....
c. Soybean milk, liquid.....	Unlimited.....	300.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....
d. Milk formulas, dry or powdered.....	Unlimited.....	1 lb.....	0.50 tin.....	CTB.....

Product (1)	Packing quota (2)	Can sizes (3)	Can materials	
			Body (4)	Ends (5)
Miscellaneous food products—Continued				
82. Dehydrated vegetables, including soups.	Unlimited.	Any	0.50 tin.	CTB.
83. Grape juice and grape pulp. (See note after item 84.)	Unlimited.	5 gal.	1.50 tin.	1.50 tin.
84. Citrus pulp and citrus peel. (See note after this item.)	Unlimited.	5 gal.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
Note.—When required for packing other products, grape juice, grape pulp, citrus pulp and citrus peel may be repacked from 5 gallons or larger cans.				
85. Honey.	Unlimited.	5 lb.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
86. Goat milk.	Unlimited.	14½ oz.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
87. Milk, skimmed, dry or powdered.	Unlimited.	20 lb.	0.50 tin.	0.50 tin.
88. Milk, whole, dry or powdered.	Unlimited.	1 lb., 2½ lb., 5 lb., 25 lb., 20 lb.	0.50 tin.	CTB.
89. Liquid edible oils, including only animal, vegetable, olive, fish and other marine animal, and edible blends of such oils.	Unlimited. 125% 1944 tonnage packed in 1 gal. or larger size cans and glass.	5 gal. 1 gal.	1.25 tin. 0.50 tin.	1.25 tin. 0.50 tin.
90. Citrus concentrates: Grapefruit, orange, lemon and blend.	Unlimited.	62, 1 picnic, 2, 2½, 18.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
91. Butter and margarines.	Unlimited.	1 lb.	0.50 tin.	0.50 tin.
92. Syrups, cane, maple, molasses, sorghum, and corn, including blends of these syrups.	100% of 1944 tonnage packed in No. 10 and gallon size cans and glass.	5 lb.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
93. Chocolate syrup.	125% 1944.	10 or 10 lb.	0.50 tin.	0.50 tin.
94. Paste, liquid only.	Unlimited.	5 gal.	1.50 tin.	1.50 tin.
95. Beer, packed for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy off-shore use only.	None.	12 oz.	0.50 tin.	0.50 tin.
96. Salted nuts, packed for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy off-shore use only.	None.	5 or 50 lb.	0.50 tin.	CTB.
97. Frozen cream.	100% 1941.	50 lb.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
98. Frozen eggs.	50% of 1943 frozen tonnage packed in all containers.	30 lb.	0.50 tin.	0.50 tin.
99. Shrimp, fresh cooked Alaska only (refrigerated shipment).	Unlimited.	10.	1.25 tin.	0.50 tin.
100. Dry milk and dry milk products.	100% 1941.	Any.	0.25 tin.	CTB.
101. Hominy.	50% 1941.	No. 2.	0.25 tin.	CTB.
102. Cod fish cakes.	50% 1941.	10 oz.	0.25 tin.	CTB.
Non-food products				
103. Alcohol (excluding anti-freeze). Pharmaceutical and chemically pure.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
104. Aniline.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
105. Auto supplies.				
a. Radiator anti-rust compounds, liquid.	Unlimited.	Any.	0.25 tin.	0.25 tin.
b. Carbon removers.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
c. Radiator stop-leak.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.50 tin.	1.50 tin.
106. Bee feeder cans for use in shipping bees.	Unlimited.	Any.	0.50 tin.	CTB.
107. Blood plasma.	Unlimited.	Any.	0.50 tin.	CTB.
108. Carbon bisulfide.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
109. Cements (linoleum, rubber and synthetic rubber, latex types, other liquids and paste).	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
110. Chemicals (dry).				
a. Phenols.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.50 tin.	1.50 tin.
b. Ammonium salts, phosphorus.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
111. Chemicals (liquid).				
a. Alcohols, aldehyde and Halogenated Hydrocarbon.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
b. Sodium silicate.	Unlimited.	Any.	0.50 tin.	0.50 tin.
112. Cleaners.				
a. Wall paper.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
b. Window spray.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
c. Radiator liquid.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
d. Pastes.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
113. Chloroform and ether.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
114. Chloroform, bromacetone, monochloroacetone and acrolein.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
115. Deodorizers.	100% 1941.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
116. Dyes.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
117. Fire extinguisher fluid or powders.	100% 1941.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
118. Glues and adhesives.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
119. Glycerine.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.50 tin.	1.50 tin.
120. Grain fumigant, liquid.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
121. Hydraulic brake fluid.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
122. Nicotine sulphate.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.50 tin.	1.50 tin.
123. Oils, essential: distilled or cold pressed.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
124. Oils, transformer.	Unlimited.	Any.	0.50 tin.	0.50 tin.
125. Paints, copper bottom or antifouling.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
126. Paint products as follows:				
a. Pigmented oil paint.	100% 1941.	Any.	SCMT.	CTB.
b. Varnishes.	Products are interchangeable.	Any.	SCMT.	CTB.
c. Aluminum paint.		Any.	SCMT.	CTB.
d. Paste water paints, including resin emulsion.		Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
e. Lacquers, clear and pigmented.		Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
127. Plastic wood.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
128. Phenol.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.50 tin.	1.50 tin.
129. Phosphorus.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
130. Potassium permanganate, reagent grade.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
131. Shellac.	Unlimited.	Any.	5 pound terna plate.	5 pound terna plate.
132. Soap, liquid.	100% 1941.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
133. Sodium and potassium metals.	Unlimited.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
134. Stock, pet and poultry supplies, liquid.	100% 1941.	Any.	1.25 tin.	1.25 tin.
135. Turpentine.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.
136. Sodium peroxide.	Unlimited.	Any.	0.50 tin.	0.50 tin.
137. Varnish and paint removers.	Unlimited.	Any.	SCMT.	SCMT.